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BOOTH'S THEATRE—" LOVE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" LOVE.
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HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Tourists."
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—" Muldoon's Picnes.

son Square Theatre—"Esmeralda." Theatre Conjoue—"Squatter Sovereignty." MADISON SQUARE THE ATTEMPT OF SQUARTER SOVEREIGHTY.

BAN FRANCISCO MISSIRES.

STANDAD PHEATRE—"Patience."

THALLA THEATRE—"Applune, the Waterman."

THE CASINO—Hague's MISSIRES.

THE CASINO—Hague's MISSIRES.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The arrest of a brother of the Bey for conspiring against the Bey has caused a sensation at Tunis. == Au ineffectual attempt was made yesterday to assassinate the Turkish Minister of War. === Troops are to be sent to quell the insurrection in the Balkan Peninsula. - Figures from the Russian budget are published. == Preparations are making in Russia for the trial of the Nildlists, Herr Mauser, the inventor of the Mauser rifle, is dead. ____ Auguste A. P. C. Blane the French writer on fine arts, is dead.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate bills were introduced permitting Justice Hunt to retire and granting a pension to Lucretia R. Garfield; the Arreurs of Pensions Act and the Sherman Refunding bill were discussed. === The attention of the House was largely taken up with the report of the Committee on Rules, increasing the membership of various

DOMESTIC .- In the Guiteau case yesterday Mr. Scoville continued his talk for the defence. day at Palatine Bridge, N. Y. - The Malley murder of Jennie Cramer. === General Carr has been placed under arrest in Arizona by order of the President. ____ Twenty-three persons were injured in the Iowa rallway accident, and one death has resulted. ==== Governor Ludlow has nominated Manning F. Knapp to be Associate Ju-tice of the Supreme Court for the Hudson County Circuit, and John P. Stockion to be Attorney-General; the com-mittees of both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature were announced yesterday, = = Small pox is spreading at Pittsburg. == The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Trenten was charged yesterday with reference to the defaication of Baldwin. - The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the Quincy Board of Education must admit colored children to the public schools. ==== The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's annual meeting was held yesterday. Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock died suddenly

at Worcester, Mass. CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Republican Central Committee was organized yesterday. alumni of Reusselser Polytechnic Institute had their dinner at the Hoffman House, - Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt gave a reception in their new house. - Mrs. Wilkins, who shot her sister in Brooklyn, was arraigned in court. ___ The con dition of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who is in this city, was pronounced bad by her physicians. Twenty-seven women were graduated from the Training School for Nurses. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.12 cents. === Stocks opened dull, weak and lower, later were active and higher, and closed strong.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder and fair or clear weather. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 80°; lowest, 19°

It is safe to assume that the man who attacked Osman Pacha with a sword yesterday, and who is charitably assumed to be insane, will not have a two months' trial and open Court, with a speech every day. But then, he is only a would-be assassin, and his offence was committed in Constantinople, not in Washington.

A broken wheel caused the railroad accident in Iowa Monday night, which sent two passenger coaches whirling down an embankment, and indicted fatal injuries on three persons and serious hurts on twenty others. The point for investigation in this case is whether the wheels were thoroughly examined before the train started. Probably a careless employe, whose business it was to sound them with a hammer, skipped the very wheel in which a flaw had de-

Senator David Davis introduced a bill yesterday to permit Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to retire. Judge Hunt sticks pertinaciously to an office the duties of which his ill-health has totally incapacitated him from performing for about two years. The only way to get rid of him seems to be to give him the retiring pension to which he is not entitled. Newspaper criticism has failed to move him. Perhaps it is wise, as Judge Davis proposes, to let him have the annuity he is waiting for, in order to give the overworked Court the services of a fresh Judge able to work for his salary.

The Virginia Legislature is afflicted with a bad attack of smallpox scare. It is about to send out a committee to see if accommodations

Lynchburg. Perhaps the people of these cities will object to the advent of two or three hundred law-makers, each bringing the possibility of infection with him. The proposed stampede from the capital would be a silly performance. because the disease might make its appearance in any locality where the Legislature should take refuge, and to be quite sure of escaping its presence the members would have to get a circus tent and keep moving about the State.

The Legislature cannot too soon take action m reference to the use of steamboats in the pilot service in New-York harbor. The agents of two large steamship lines yesterday advocated the introduction of steam pilot boats, and said that with six such boats, and with the number of pilots cut down to eighty, the service would be much more efficient than at present. Why should the ultra-conservative pilots, each of whom contributes regularly to a fund to secure legislation favorable to them or to prevent hostile legislation, be permitted to adhere to their selfish outworn notions and stand in the way of progress? It is apparent, too, that the charges for pilotage are excessive, and the representatives of the city in Albany should see that they are reduced.

Mr. Scoville's plea would have gained in force if he had omitted his numerous and not always inst or good tempered criticisms upon the conduct of the prosecution, and confined himself to the one point at issue in the trial. The only question for the jury to decide is whether Guiteau was insane when he shot President Garfield. To argue that the lawyers for the prosecution have been harsh and unfair has no bearing upon that issue, and certainly could not have much effect to excite sympathy in the minds of the jury for the prisoner. Guiteau has effectually cat himself off from the benefit of any such feeling by his behavior during the trial. It should be said in behalf of Mr. Scoville, however, that he has the worst case ever lawyer was called on to defend, and it is not surprising that he has not always shown tact and judgment in its management.

Mr. Robeson was defeated yesterday in his attempt to push through the House the resolution of the Committee on Rules authorizing the Speaker to appoint additional members of the principal standing committees. The proposition a lively discussion took place in which a great deal was said against it and very little in its favor. Its fate seems to be sealed. It does not commend itself to the judgment of the older members, who know from experience that the committees are large enough already, and do not their original construction by making them of unwieldy size in order to afford places for gentlemen who are dissatisfied with their present assignments. Perhaps it would be a good plan to put all the complainers into a committee by themselves and give to each the title of chairman, thus copying Abraham Lincoln's idea. He was so pestered by applicants for high military rank that he once proposed to organize a regiment in which every man should be a brigadier-general.

In spite of the reassuring dispatches from Vienna and the fact that the Delegations have only been asked for an extra grant of 4,000,000 florius for military expenses, it is tolerably plain that Austria is brought in face of a very serious difficulty in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Treaty of Berlin, is only that of a temporary doubt, but it is " not so nominated in the bond," The remains of Senator Wagner were buried yester- ing may make a deal of trouble. The situation this cowardly murderer's victim, that in an open means of avoiding it. The explanation is and Blanche Douglass have been indicted for the rule the Christians were not compelled to do be justifying his crime upon the plea of inspiramilitary duty, and by the fanatical feeling of tion, his counsel charging conspiracy upon the the Moslem element against serving under prosecuting officers and experts, and the loathhome polities; she may now find it a cause of to excite the laughter of a witless audience ? serious expenditure of blood and treasure.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

Senator Beck doubtless desires the repeal of the Arrears of Pensions Act. We trust that he is so sincere and earnest in that desire that he will not permit himself to be drawn into barren debate about the motives of the men who passed the bill. No good can be done, at least to the party which that Senator represents, by treating the enactment as a deliberate and intentional robbery. The bill was one of the most outrageous frauds ever conceived, it is true. But Senator Beck will undoubtedly find it more expedient to treat it as a fraud practised upon Congress than as a fraud perpetrated by Congress. For the bill originated in a Demoeratic House, consisting of 156 Democratic to 137 Republican members, and in a Democratic Committee appointed by Speaker Randall. In the brief debate in the Senate, it appears that Senators Voorbees and Kernan were at least as urgent and zealous as Senator Ingalls, who had the bill in charge. Mr. Kernan said he "desired very much to see this bill become a law," and Mr. Voorhees took especial pains to impress the Senate with the idea that the bill would make no important change in existing law, and that, if it did not work rightly, Congress "would be there to remedy" the evil. The truth is that the measure is a disgrace to Congress, but principally because many members voted for it who did not know what they were doing. They stooped to be demagogues, when, if they had known the nature of the bill, some of them at least would have had the courage to be patriotic statesmen.

This bill was passed by falsehoods. Whether the falsehoods were told by members of Congress or to them, by the then Commissioner of Pensions or to him, is not just now the vital question. The vital matter is to get the act repealed, or so modified that it shall cease to rob the country past endurance. Strict justice would require the immediate repeal of the act, the stoppage of all payments provided for under it until each case could be fully investigated, and the prosecution of every person found to have defrauded the Government by means of it. For a larger and more outrageous awindle was never perpetrated than this act has proved to be.

When Senator Ingalls called it up for final action in the Senate, according to the report printed the next day:

He explained that the Commissioner of Pension states that up to the 1st of January, 1876, there were 16,454 invalids to whom the bill applied, and the amount | teau family ery out against the Government, required to pay them arrears would be \$9,529,775. In addition to the above, 5,145 widows and dependents public as constiling against the life of the \$3.887.334, making a total of \$13,417,109 required to make the bill operative. Since the date of this commu-nication two years had clapsed, and Mr. Ingalis estimated that \$5,000,000 should be added to the above

How false these statements were may be

authority of the Commissioner of Pensions, that \$235,000,000 would be needed to meet the arrears of pensions already allowed or still | ns hope there will be no excuse for reopening it. to be allowed; that 789,063 claims had been filed up to November 1, of which only 72,539 had been rejected or abandoned, 450,949 had been admitted, and 265,575 were then pending. Instead of \$18,400,000 in all, as the Commissioner and the Senator represented, the act has already cost the Government over \$103,000,000. Only \$27,137,019 was the sum required for pensions in the fiscal year 1878, the year before the act passed, and the amount was steadily decreasing as pensioners died. In the fiscal year 1879, the act having been in force only five months, the payments rose to \$35,121,482; in 1880 to \$56,777,174, in 1881 to \$50,059,280, and the amount officially estimated for the year ending next July is \$70,000,000. In four years \$211,957,936 will have been paid, whereas \$168,600,000, would have covered four years' payments prior to the act, and yet it is officially stated that \$235,000,000 more will be required for the arrears alone.

It is safe to say that neither Mr. Ingalls nor any other member possessed of integrity or manly course for members is to admit that they been perpetrated, and to do what they can at once to protect the Government from further robbery. The men who voted for the bill because they were told that it would take only \$18,400,000 from the Treasury, and that 4 Congress would be there to apply a remedy if the measure should result in fraud, had some excuse. But any member who now votes against a repeal of the act, in the light of the infamous transactions which have occurred since its passage, votes to rob the Government. He votes that claim agents shall continue to go about the country hunting for doctors who will sign false certificates for twenty-five dollars or more. He votes that honest men shall be robbed of their earnings, to the tune of two hundred millions more, in order to enrich perinvers and persons who instigate perjury.

Perhaps there are some persons left to whom arrears of pensions are reasonably and equitwas thrown open to debate and amendment, and ably due. If so, Congress can make provision, by an honest and well guarded law, for the sifting of such claims from the great mass of fraudulent claims presented. But the first duty is to stop the perjury and the plunder. And have failed. the next is to hunt down, prescente, and punish to the utmost limit of the law, the persons who think it wise to attempt to correct mistakes in have dishonored the name of Union soldier by robbing the Union.

THE "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST GUITEAU. Babily stated, the counsel for President Garfield's marderer stands up in Court and charges the prosecuting officers with consparing against the life of the confessed assassin. Was there ever such an exhibition of brazen hardihood and audacity? It outdoes Guiteau bimself. For the assassin, scattering right and left on the counsel and witnesses for the prosecution his foul-mouthed ribaldry and abuse, has in it all the very evident purpose of simulating irresponsible insanity. It is disgraceful of course, but considering the circumstances and the course of events during the trial not so much to be wondered at, that Guiteau himself in the Her place in those provinces, according to the exercise of the large license that has been allowed him should charge conspiracy against his occupant, keeping the peace and administering prosecutors. But that his counsel, a man who the Government. Now she treats them as if makes no prefence of being irresponsible, they were component parts of her empire by should under such circumstances as surround extending her conscription system over them. this trial indulge in the line of argument, if it That her occupancy was intended by all the can be called argument, which he has pursued, parties to the treaty except Turkey to end in seems incredible. It puts the cap-sheaf upon a permanent possession there has never been any judicial proceeding which in every conspicuous feature and in almost every detail has been a and the inhabitants decline to be conscripted | disgrace to the courts of the country. Who into her armies. They are up in arms about it, would have believed six months ago, when the and being a brave people accustomed to fight- Nation hung in suspense over the hedside of Christian standards. Austria has already found some creature himself posturing before Court the Bosnian occupation a source of strife in her | and public while making ghastly jokes and puns

> It is difficult to appreciate the shocking character of this disgraceful show except as we turn back the hand upon the dial, connect the trial with the crime, and imagine these scenes following close upon the President's death and burial, and before the lapse of time had dulled the sense of grief and horror in the public mind. But the spectacle is no less shameful now, no less disgraceful to the dignity of the Court, than it would have been six months ago. It is the same dastardly crime, the same cowardly assassin. The character of neither has changed. If any change has happened it is in this: that the murderer himself has contributed so largely to his own trial as to leave no doubt in the public mind of his absolute responsibility for the crime or the utter depravity of his character. Early in the trial THE THIBUNE, in the belief of the possibility of his insanity and with a desire perhaps that such a verdict might be found in vindication of human nature, bespoke a fair trial and suspension of public judgment. But the behavior of the prisoner, his counsel and his family friends has been such as not only to leave no doubt as to his sanity and responsibility, but to arouse profound indignation at the brazen assurance, the black ingratitude and the insatiate appetite for noteriety of the whole Guiteau family. Never was a confessed criminal permitted such license as this one; never was kindness paid with such

> base ingratitude by himself and his friends. This creature shot down the President of the United States in cold blood after weeks of deliberation and pistol practice. The Government whose Chief he mardered and whose people he plunged in grief, has protected him from the indignant populace who would have torn him limb from limb, has given him a long and patient hearing, and has paid his witnesses, permitting him to summon a large number of experts to testify as to his mental condition; the newspapers and the public sympathized with his counsel (Scoville) and his family under the mistaken impression that they felt the disgrace of their kinsman's erime and the annoyance of their unsought notoriety; on all sides there has been an evident disposition to treat the family kindly and give the criminal the benefit of every doubt as to his sanity. But the experts-some of them summoned for the defence-could not conscientiously say they be lieved Guiteau Fisane. The prosecuting officers accepting their judgment, have prosecuted him as if sane, and conducted the trial in that belief, simply doing their duty and no more. And for this Mr. Scoville and the Guipublic as conspiring against the life of the unfortunate lunatic. The impudence of these people may almost be said to be more astounding than the original crime. They act as if they thought President Garfield's life was of small consequence, but that it would be monstrous injustice to take the life of this miser-

of the Treasury last month, who said, upon the | honest day's work in all his life, but claims to be inspired by the Deity. Thank Heaven, the blasphemous burlesque draws to a close. Let

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATIONS, It was a theory propounded by the present District-Attorney before coming into his office that it was the privilege and the duty of the public prosecutor to institute inquiry by the Grand Jury into the condition, not merely of the prisons and other public institutions of the county, but also into the management of the various departments of the City Government, the Police Courts, etc. Mr. McKeon may well look into some of the departments and learn why the heads permit such laxity as exists in

There is a Police Board and a large police force, with numerous Captains, several Inspectors and a Superintendent. That Board has a list of habitual violators of the Excise laws, but it takes no steps to enforce those laws against the offenders. It has a list of at least one hundred gambling houses in this city, whose proprietors are well known to the Superintendent, Inspectors and Captains. They know, and their subordinates know, that it is illegal to keep self-respect would have voted for the bill if a gaming house, and that a professional gamwhat is now known had been foreseen. The bler is legally an habitual criminal; yet they not only do not arrest such criminals and suphad no idea that such stupendous frands would press such illegal places, but permit them to be perpetrated by means of the bill as have carry on, with scarcely a pretence of concealment, a business which the law distinctly calls a crime. The Governor of the State recently called the attention of the late District-Attorney and of the present police officials to the fact that foreign lottery companies, none of which were or could be legalized in this State, and two of which were proscribed by the States which had originally chartered them, were openly and in flagrant deflance of the law carrying on a frandulent business in this city, and required them to suppress it. The police have done nothing toward that end, and evidently do not mean to do anything. An emphasis to the Governor's orders might well be added by a Grand Jury after a brief investigation which the District Attorney can direct it to make. He has only to send for the Captains of the two lower precincts to obtain ample evidence to indict the whole Police Board for permitting numbers of gambling houses and lottery offices in Broadway, Barelay and Ann-sts, to prey upon the foolish and the credulous. Let himtry it at any rate, and see what virtue there is in such a pressure, since other milder means

SMALLPOX.

The mild winter has apparently been less favorable to the public health than could be wished. Smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever always exist in a greater or less ratio in great | it leaves upon the beholder is one of pleasure. The masses of people; we become used to them as a necessary evil of city life, and a few more deaths in the weekly bills of mortality do not alarm us. We hear little of the health of individual small towns and villages; the presence of smallpox in such places is usually carefully concealed; and hence, here on the Atlantic coast we have had no idea of the extent to which this plague has spread over the country. It is most fatal among the negroes and poor whites of the South, among whom there is a strong prejudice against vaccination, and with whom the patient is usually treated, if treated at all, by charms or the hoens-pocus of wise women. Along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers its ravages have been great during the winter; some small towns in Western Ohio are reported as little better than pest-houses. There can be no question that this foulest of

all diseases has been steadily gaining ground in this country for three years. Now here and now there, in a large city or in a farming neighborhood, it bursts out with virulence and sweeps everything before it for a while, and then dies out and apparently leaves the place. Why is this? A rational explanation of its course in one village would be of inestimable service to the whole country in showing the during the last three years by the general neglect of vaccination by the unedurated classes, and by the utterly insufficient means even in the largest and best ordered community to guard against its spread or to take proper care of the patients. What smallpox hospitals are in most of our cities we all know too well; but as to what becomes of smallpox patients where there are no hospitals it is not best to inquire too closely. In the city of Pitisburg, for example, wealthy and generous as she is, there was a mouth ago no shelter for the poor wretches smitten with this disease, and the story goes that they were quartered on boats and anchored out in the middle of the Ohio. The ice breaking up in the night, the miserable creatures got up and sat shivering in their blankets, momentarily expecting to be plunged into the freezing slood. We cite this ustance only to illustrate the universal neglect to provide proper, clean hospitals, nurses, etc., for this disease. When it has once got a foothold in a community, if the theory of anti-vaccinationists were true, there would be no reason why it should not become a permanent corse. As soon as it breaks out, however, there is a general vaccination, and the com-

munity being protected, it disappears. We hope the suggestions of the National Health Congress will be at once energetically carried out in every town and hamlet. In the bare knowledge of the means of prevention we are in advance of the Indian tribes at the time when their camps were depopulated by this scoarge. But it would seem as if that was the only real advance we had made in its treat-

If the Guiteau Stalwarts will now refire per-manently from business the country will rejoice.

The newspapers of the country are commenting on a discovery that the editor of the leading Star Conte organ at Washington steals his editorial articles. Well, where could a stolen article be more appropriately placed than in a thieves' organ

Well, well! Here is Voorhees prancing before the public as a champion of the Union soldier. There is a tradition in Indiana that he was a rebel sympathizer during the war, and that he said every Union soldier ought to wear a collar marked: "My log-A. Lincoln." Voorhees has made no successful effort to challenge the accuracy of that tradition, if we remember rightly. It is fitting that the love of such a triend of the soldier should first display itself in defence of the Arrears of Penetons swindle.

The Herald's foolish liar and thief has now forzed new name and left out his address. This is an absurd waste. He is found out, and is of as little further account as last year's snow storms.

There is much natural curlosity to know how it s that at regular intervals paragraphs appear simultaneously in the rural Democratic papers of the West setting forth the yearning desire of the conn try for the reform statesmanship of Samuel J. Tilden. These mysterious announcements appear with the pertinacity of patent medicine advertise-ments, and like them declare that the nomination of Mr. Tilden would "supply a long felt want." Perhaps the advertising rules in both cases are the

Behold how beautifully the Demecracy of the Empire State is attending to the public business at Albany!

does not organize? Why, because its Democratic gan be found for it in Norfolk, Alexandria or judged from the official report of the Secretary able wretch who never did a worthy act or an majority is fighting over a division of the spoils.

What is the reason the Legislature of New-York

the State Treasury for support for nearly three weeks, and not a particle of public business has been done. This is Democratic reform. Let the people contemplate it.

We have not yet heard or seen any denial from ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of the explicit statement by The Tribune as to the exact nature of his pledges to vote for Judge Robertson's confirmation, If Mr. Platt has any denial to make, will be be good enough to make it at once, and make it so there can be no skulking out of it when the overwhelming proof is produced.

That is an important admission about the Missis sippi election which we quoted yesterday from The Vicksburg Herald. The Democrats claim to have carried the State by 25,000 majority, but their leading organ says that with a fair election they would have had somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000. That is, there was a confessed theft of 15,000 or 20,000 votes. The question at once arises, Why was it necessary to steal any if there was an honest najority? The only answer possible is that the Democrats feared they would have no majority at ail if they did not cheat. This shows how vague The Herald's claim of 5,000 or 10,000 votes is. The The Horders claim of 5, 100 or 10, 200 votes is, the party confessed by its cheating that it feared defeat on a fair vote, The Herald estimates the votes stolen at 15,000 or 20,000. How can it tell whether there were not really 20,000 or even 30,0007 its confession gives away the whole Democratic case, and justifies the raim of the Anti-Hourbons that they carried the Sinte.

Let it be understood once for all that THE TRID INE has no idea of going away from the Republican party because Guiteau has changed the man at the ielm. It proposes to stay in the party, and to demonstrate whenever it is necessary that the bullet of an assas-in did not turn over the party to the possession of its enemies; or give a license to any subordinate to reverse the will of the people and the action of his principals.

It seems to be a trifle inopportune for Mr. Tilden o put out his annual Presidential advertisement at the time when John Kelly is sitting on top of the New-York Democracy and thumbing his nose at the

The Garfield sneak-slanderers are not calling for documents" any more. They seem to have be-

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE COLONEL. The latest satire on the inexhaustible asthetic

craze has started on what bids fair to be a loog run at Abbey's Park Theatre. On Monday night and last night the house was crowded with audienecawho went expecting to be amused and were not disappointe i. Mr. Barnand's "brilliant satirical comedy," as it is called on the bill, is a satire of much coarser fibre than we are familiar with in "Patience" and Du Maurier's pictures in the turf. At his majority he came into an estate of Funch. It lacks originality, for its plot is the old one of the "Serions Family," and its best jokes were made either long ago in Panch or in the earlier days of Mr. Joseph Miller. The greater part of its lialogue is dull even to stapidity. Yet there are many lever situations, and the general impression which plot is very simple. It represents an amiable husband made miserable in his own home by a wife and esthetic craze by an a-sthetic villain who has es-pensed astheticism for the purpose of entrapping into matrimony the mother-in-law and her accomriend of the busband, appears in the character of a autual friend to everybody, rescues the husband on the brink of a dangerous flittation with a fair

on the brink of a dangerous dirtation with a fair widow, exposes the asthetic villain, and leaves everybody except the mother-in-law happy.

Mr. Waliack emets the Colonel with that airy grace and perfect art with which this public has been so long familiar. The part is occuliarly adapted to his method, and as nearly all the good things in the play fall to bim his presence on the stage is a cause for almost continuous langiter. Of the rest of the company little need be said, except that it would not be difficult to improve upon them. The aesthetical pertion of them are lings and they cling, but they succeed only in making astheticem reputsive without ever making it amusing. They have the first ac almost wholly to themselves and succeed in making it an unmaitigated

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC CLUB. The third of an aunounced series of six chamber

isle concerts was given in Chickering Hail last ight by the New-York Philharmonic Club, The

Margareth am Thor, 3 Mr. Chr. Fritsch. Canrons Miss Florence Copleston. " Vorrel Merire" Mr. Chr. Fritach.

Quintet for strings, up 2 Svendson.

In the choice of music and in meril of performance the concert was much in advance of its two preda string players, was read with clearness and taste and familiarity with it inspired the men to a free and spirited style of play which enhanced the effect eyond anything heard from the club heretfore in this senson. Almost its only drawback, and certainly its most serious one, was an occasional false ton from Mr. Arnold's violin, Schumann's "Mondnacht," a delicate product of musical romanticism and the Jensen song gave much delight as sung by Mr. Pritsel and he was recalled; he responded with Schubert's "Am Meer." The songs by Jensen are enjoying great popularity with singers and many o them are certainly exquisite examples of song writ ing. He seems to have retained much of the spirit of simplicity and ingennousness which breathes through the Volkslieder of Germany and to have united with it some of the dramatic life of the artistic song as developed by Schubert. Miss Copleston, for her playing of the showy Liszt pieces dess successful than usual be-cause of a combination of untoward circumstances; was warmly commended. She gave in addition a was warmly commended. Roman ce by Saint-Saens.

A performance of "Fidelio" is contemplated by amateurs in Boston. The opera is to be given as gratorio, without scenery or costume, and some time in the neighborhood of Easter Monday.

Mr. Mapleson's opera company will be next week, and the week following, in Chicago at Haverly's The stre. The repertery of the first week consists o "Mignon," "Marta," "Carmen," "Aida," "Faust," "Lehengtin," and "Il Trevatore."

Miss Julia Feist, who will make her first appear nnce before the public to-night in a concert at Steinway Hall, is a pupil of Mr. S. B. Mills. She will play the piano part in Schumann's Quintet,

Mr. Bernard Bockelmann's second concert of chamer muste was given in Standard finil on Monday evening, when he had the belp of Miss Antonia Henne, contraito, Mr. Reinhard Richter, violia, and Mr. Schenck, 'ceile. Mr. Boekelmann introduced two somatas of the modern French school-one for days ago in the city prison of San Francisco was found a prison of Mark Violin, by Benjamin Godard, and currous document purporting to be in brief the autobione for plano and 'cello, by Camille Saint sens. The pieces proved to be interest hig, but perhaps more for the evidence they almost megane page at Balaklava, the writer, at the ago gave of the development of the French art than for their value as contributions to the literature of chamber music. The scrious striving of the young French spirit since it was aroused by the music and the pen of Berlies is among the most interesting spectacles in the musical history of to-day. Miss flemme achieved a notable success; she was enthal siastically applicated and obliged to sing three songs on recalls.

making in England to establish the much-talked of Royal College, or National Con-servatory of Masic, in behalf of which the Princes of the realm have been working. An application has been made to the Privy Council through the Russlan lines, but we did. When we apfor a charter, and, pending its grant, a trust peared on the other side I came to my senses. Then we has been created in the names of the Prince of met another line of the enemy, but our spirits were up Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Richard Wallace and Lord Charles Bruce to receive subscriptions. The Prince of Wales has Souscured to be president of the College, and the following gentlemen have undertaken to act under the pharter as vice-presidents: His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

This should be borne in upon the public mind of K. G., his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, K. this State. The Legislature has been drawing on G., his Royal Highness Prince Christian, K. G., his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., Earl Cadogan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Coleridge, the Earl of Redesdale, the Earl of Wilton, and the Archbishop of York. In the Council, besides some ornamental nobility, are found these musicians: Mr. J Barnby, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Thomas Chappell, Sir Michael Costa, Mr. W. G. Cusins, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, Dr. George Grove, Mr. Charles Halle, Dr. John Hullah, George Grove, Mr. Charles Halle, Dr. John Hullab, Mr. Henry Lestie, Professor G. A. Macfarren, Sir Herbert Oakeley, the Rey, Sir F. A. Gore Oaseley, Mr. C. Hubert H. Parry, Sir Robert Stewart, and Dr. Arthur Sullivan. Says The Times: "The instruction efforded is to consist of a complete course of professional training, extending over several years. It is intended by the establishment of scholarships to provide wholly or in part for the education and maintenance of deserving pupils. Fellowships will also be established, carrying with them pecuniary advantages to aid rising musicians, who, having acquired distinction at the College, might otherwise be tempted, on commencing their professional careers, to sacrifice the higher aspirations of their art to the necessity of providing immediate means of subsistence. Faying pupils will also be admitted on such torms, as to entrance fees or otherwise, as may be deemed to be most beneficial to the interests of the College, provided that they are willing undergo a test examination and a prescribed course of study." are willing undergo a test examination and a pre-scribed course of study."

PERSONAL.

Holman Hunt's long-looked-for picture, "Tho Flight into Egypt," is nearly completed, and is said to surpass all his previous works. The size is about eight teet by four feet.

Charlotte Clive, mere of the great Lord Clive, has just died in England. She was the daughter of the East Indian's only brother, William Clive, who was twenty-nine years old when Lord Clive died.

Mrs. Jenkins, the sister of N. P. Willis, died loat week in Boston. She was a gentle and genial woman, and possessed much of her brother's cley-

President Gartield's memory is so beloved in California that no difficulty has been found in raisa fund for a monument. Twenty thousand dollars have been set aside for the statue, designs for which must be sent in before the 15th of May next.

Mr. Spurgeon feels strongly on the subject of vivisection. "I logthe the subject intensely," he says, and I am unable to magine the process by which men of education, or men at all, bring themselves to perform such cruelties."

The Emperor William has the desire of the old for quiet. "It is not, of course, becoming to a soldier to avow it too ostentationsly," he said in response to avow it too ostentationsly. he said in response to Von Moltke on New Year's Day, "but there is no deubt, 'Peace is the best." The day was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Emper-r's entrance into the Frussian army.

The Marquis of Hurtly, who is just now sadly wanted by his money-leader, has ruined himself on 85,000 acres, with a rent-roll of \$100,000. He married the daughter of a wealthy banker; yet at only thirty four years of age he is in the sore dis-Mr. Longfellow is unable to accept the formal

ourtesies which the people of Portland proposed to offer him on his seventy-fifth birthday. "My physician," he says, "prescribes absolute rest, and I do not see any chance of my being able to go to Portand in Pebruary, so slew is recovery from nervous Whatever of advertising capital there is in her

marriage engagement, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is using to its full extent. At each concert she sings a ong "Good-bye," by Tosti, and usually on a recall Henschel's "Heigh, ho!" each stanza of which ends with the refrain "Young Maids Mast Marry." This, after she gave a dinner to some friends in St. Louis at which she announced her betrothal. Congressman Moore, of Tennessee, as he sat in the House the other day, saw looming up before him

a autograph album in the hands of a small page, supposing the book to be the boy's own he wrote in it this paternal sentiment: "Be a good boy and you'll be a good man," Mr. Moore was stortly after pleased to hear that the album belonged to an officer of the House, the venerable father of a family. Andreas Achenbach, the distinguished German painter, is to receive one of the medals struck in

emmemoration of the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne. He deserves it, since the service for which it is given was an exceedingly dangerous one. He restored an almost obliterated picture above the high after in the Cathodial and did it lying on his back at a glidy height; and he asked no com-Captam W. H. Hooper, of Salt Lake City, long.

tan Hotel with his daughters. He is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which he proposes to revisit for the first time since he left it forty-five years ago. He emigrated from Baltimore to Illinois in 1835 and became a famous Mississippi River cap-

GENERAL NOTES.

The alleged reason for discontinuing the daily come of the Nord, the international Journal published in cuesds, is that the triple adliance gives such security for the simbility of peace that there is no need to maintain an organ in Brussels—that is to say an organ of the Russian Foreign Odice. Hereafter the Nord will appear weekly.

Squire Wells, of Millville, N. J., has condemand an uncleanly youngster of that village to pay a fine of \$13.35 or submit to ten days' imprisonment for discharging tobacco juice upon the floor of the Methodist church during a revival service. The boy commit ted various other misdemenners within the sacred edifice, but profuse expectoration was the gravamen of the the charge. Squire Wells found a precedent for his righteous anger in an identical decision by Squire Stratton, who administered justice from the same beach twenty years ago. A singular and touching incident of the

burial of Mme. Caroline Richings-Bernard at Baltimore last Saturday, is related in correspondence from that city. Early on Saturday morning a mecking bird escaped from its cage in the upper part of the city, and, hough differnt search was made, its owner could not find it. That evening, as the last clods of earth were being thrown on the grave of the singer, a succession of trills and clear worbling poured forth from the throat of mocking bird perched in a tree near by, and continued until the minister had pronounced the benediction. It was recognized as the missing bird, and at sundown is returned home and went back into its cage, which had been left open in the window.

To a reporter who had called to inquire about his toluries. Assemblyman Amasa J. Parker, jr., said that he was not on board the train wrecked at Spayten Duyvil, but he had given considerable thought to the matter, and made the following suggestion: "I believe a simple system of pyrotechnics can be devised to take the place of lantern signals, which are effective only for thert distances. Every train should have one or more men upon it, a part of whose duty it should be to run b. 44, Kullak's "La Gazelle," op. 22, No. 6 of the Sorrees de Vienne," Schubert-Liszt, and one of explote rockets or Roman candles, which can be seen for falles, and which would be easily understood. If the railroad company is so averse to the employment of men, by a little laventive gehins it can devise some means whereby these rocket signals can be attached both to the front and rear of a train and set off by a rope or by elec-In the packet of a drunkard who died a few

ography of a man who began active life with more than the usual share of ambilien and glory. In the worn and almost illegible page was found the following description enemy, a Muscovite cavalryman, with a look as black as hate on his face and his eye blazing, almed his lance at my heart. I partied his blow and struck his weapon A very earnest and energetic effort seems to be down, and then dispatched him. But it must have been unking in Fugland to establish the most